

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

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Administration And Congress In Clash

Legislative Body Acts Against Many Measures Sponsored by President

SCORES BUREAUCRACY

Formula Sought to Improve Relations Between Two Branches of Federal Government

One of the most serious problems confronting the nation today is the rising tide of revolt in Congress against the Roosevelt administration. Hardly a day passes that Congress does not show its antagonism to the executive branch of the government. Measures which are sponsored by the administration are quickly rejected, and the effort is made to nullify acts of the President or certain of the executive agencies.

Unless a working agreement can be reached between the executive and the legislative branches of the government, the war effort will be seriously hampered, for in time of war efficiency depends in large measure upon the degree of cooperation and harmony which exists between the two branches.

The causes of the present revolt in Congress are numerous. Perhaps the most conspicuous is the fact that the present Congress is composed of a larger number of Republicans and Democrats who oppose the President's policy than any Congress since the first Roosevelt administration.

Causes of Revolt

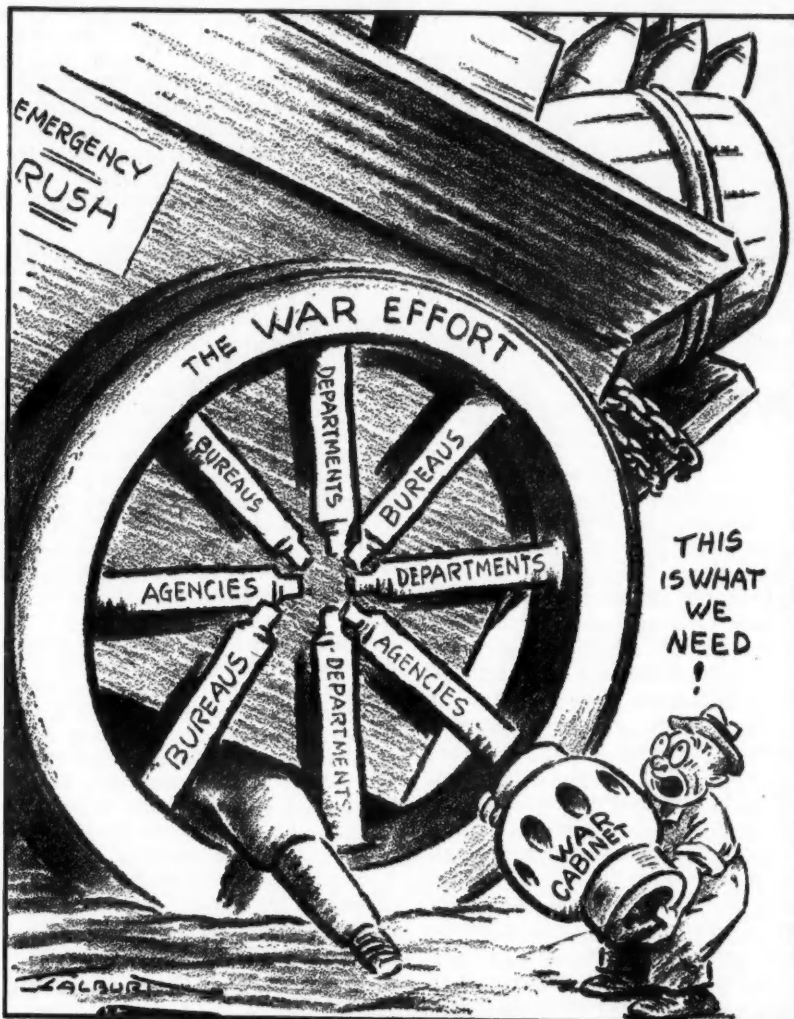
Deadlocks between the President and Congress have been frequent in American history. Many times in the past, a President has lost control of Congress at the midterm elections, with the result that the final two years of his term have been marked by conflict and stalemate. In time of peace, the nation can afford such a deadlock. In time of war, when action must be taken on a dozen fronts, it is serious indeed.

One of the roots of the trouble lies in the very nature of our form of government. In time of war, much of the responsibility for the conduct of the war rests with the President. Not only is he responsible for military operations, being commander-in-chief of the armed forces, but he must see to the conduct of the war on the home front.

In the present conflict, many members of Congress feel that the President has gone too far in directing the war effort. They feel that many of the bureaus, agencies, departments, offices, and other branches of the executive department have overstepped themselves, have exceeded their powers, and have, in certain cases, assumed functions rightly belonging to Congress.

That is why such a hue and cry has been raised against "bureaucracy." It is charged by members of Congress that many of the bureaus.

(Concluded on page 7)



Even the best wheel has to have a hub

TALBURT IN WASHINGTON NEWS

Fighting for Our Principles

By Walter E. Myer

Of all the vicious practices which mar the records of our enemies, one of the ugliest and most inhumane is the persecution of minorities. It is hard to find in all modern history a parallel to the brutal treatment which has been accorded to the German Jews. German, Japanese, and Italian governments have deliberately fanned the fires of racial and religious hatreds. Intolerance is characteristic of Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese tyranny. In all these countries men, women, and children have been treated with a barbarity seldom witnessed among allegedly civilized peoples. They have undergone savage abuse because of having belonged to unpopular racial, national, religious, or political groups. When victory comes to the United Nations, one of the most imperative tasks of the victors will be to restore freedom and justice to the oppressed.

But those who love justice and fair play need not wait for victory in the war to vindicate their principles. There is much that all of us can do at once and in our own country. We can see to it that our own hands are absolutely clean. That is a big job and one that needs to be done. If we can make certain that intolerance cannot show its head in this land of 130,000,000 people, we will have done a remarkable thing. If we see to it that all the people of America are equal in opportunity, that none of them are oppressed or mistreated, that prejudice against races and nationalities and religions is wholly avoided, we shall have established a civilization of which we may be proud, and we shall have done much for the whole world by standing out as an example.

The best way for each individual American to be sure that the country is free from ugly intolerance and discrimination is to make himself free from them. Each person, whether he is young or old, has a chance to help make America the land of tolerance and freedom which we want it to be. If anyone hears a slur against Jews or against Negroes or against any religion or any national group or against any race which is in a minority and which sometimes suffers injustice, it is his duty as an American citizen to rebuke the slurs and to stand above them. That is one way that we can show our dislike of the thing that is happening in Germany. We can prove that we do not like it by seeing that nothing even slightly resembling it occurs in the United States. Let each person be judged on his own personal merits. Let no one be discriminated against because of his race or his color or his religion. When we discriminate, let us discriminate in favor of those who are individually meritorious and against those who are personally unworthy. When we let race or religious or national prejudices enter into the picture, we are false to the spirit and principles of our country.

United Nations Are Studying War Aims

Preliminary Steps Taken to Iron Out Differences Before End of War

MANY PROBLEMS LOOMING

Economic Issues, Future Boundaries, Relations with Spain, India, Among Big Questions

Representatives of the various United Nations are now holding preliminary conferences on problems dealing with the postwar world. Most of the problems to be discussed now, it is expected, will be of an economic nature—problems dealing with feeding the starving millions of people in Europe, problems relating to the resumption of trade, problems of money.

This is the first step taken, since our participation in the Second World War, to reach agreements, in advance, on the serious problems of the postwar world. The necessity of such discussions and cooperation is recognized on all hands. If the nations which have joined together under the banner of the United Nations do not reach some agreement while the war is still in progress, it is unlikely that they will be able to come to understandings later on.

Importance of Cooperation

It is recognized on all hands that one of the weaknesses of the peace settlement last time was the failure of the Allies to discuss their mutual problems before they sat down at the conclusion of the war to write the peace treaties. When the guns had ceased firing, many of the old rivalries and conflicts flared up, and it was impossible to reach agreements which would have insured the peace (see page 3).

The dangers of drifting along, of waiting until the war is over before discussing plans for the postwar world; the dangers of not agreeing on objectives of the postwar world have been recognized by leading government officials in this country and among the other United Nations. In a widely quoted speech delivered a few days ago at Toronto, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles pointed to the need for early action in laying the groundwork for peace:

"Failing to begin such organized study and discussion now, there is danger that divergent views and policies may become crystallized, to the detriment of efforts to bring about a peace that will be more than a brief and uneasy interlude before another even more horrible and more destructive war devastates the world.

"My government believes that the initiation of such studies is already overdue. If we do not make a start now, there is danger that we shall be brought together to make the peace with as many plans as there are governments."

Not only are economic problems, (Concluded on page 6)



Mountain troops

PRESS ASS'N

Uncle Sam's Ski Troops

UNCLE SAM'S "Fighting Mountaineers" are one of the smallest units in the Army, but when they go into action they will be doing the kind of job that can turn the tide of battle. Here are two instances:

American forces may be required to operate in a region of high mountains and narrow passes. The Mountain Troops, sometimes called the Ski Troops, will be ordered to place themselves on the heights where they can protect the main army below. If the enemy tries to seize the heights the American "mountain boys" will drive him away. If they see enemy troops below, they will rake the lines with artillery fire. Some well-placed mortar shots might be attempted, in order to dislodge a landslide that would bottle up the enemy.

On the other hand, the heights may already be in the hands of the enemy. As long as he is there, the American troops below are exposed to danger. Then it is up to the U. S. Mountain Troops to drive out the enemy and take over command of the heights.

All this requires the hardest of men, ready to face not only the usual perils of warfare, but the special dangers of high mountains—the crevasses, deep snows, sub-zero temperatures, rockslides, and other obstacles. Among those assigned to these units are former mountain

climbers, trappers, guides, prospectors, timber cruisers and forest rangers, and athletes who have specialized in the difficult sport of skiing.

"We climb to conquer" is their motto and their life is no picnic. A common practice maneuver is a 20-mile climb with a 60-pound pack and rifle up to an altitude of 14,000 feet—rough going all the way. At night, they build their own fires and cook dehydrated foods. Then they bed down on the deep snow. All clothing and equipment is white to blend with the snow.

Most mountain troop movements are made on skis, but there are pack mules for summer use. Tanks and caterpillar tractors, motor-driven sleds, mobile howitzers, armored snowplows, and planes equipped with skis are among the mechanized equipment which the mountain troops use.

For special, hurry-up assignments, there are the "para-ski" troops. Before they descend from planes to their objectives, they drop their skis and some of their equipment in blue, orange, red, and yellow parachutes. Then the white-clothed troopers pour out and aim their landings at the colors, each of which indicates the contents of the parcels. Strapped to their backs are demolition kits—"surprise" packages containing everything that is needed for sabotaging enemy installations.

SMILES

Then there's the man who put iodine on his pay check—he had an awful cut in his salary.

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

"What time do you get up in summer?"

"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes in my window."

"Isn't that rather early?"

"No. My room faces west"

—WALL STREET JOURNAL



"How soon do we get off? Good heavens, we're not on yet!"

BROWN IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"What's wrong with the guy asking you if you can dance?"

"I was dancing with him when he asked me."

—RUDY VALLEE SHOW

"My boss wants a pane of glass size 9 by 11."

"Haven't got any that size," said the clever clerk. "Will an 11 by 9 do?"

"I'll try it. Maybe if we slip it in sideways nobody'll notice."

—TELEPHONE TOPICS

A prison officer mentions a convict who actually complained of the architecture of the prison. We presume his objection was that the walls were not built to scale.

—PUNCH

"Why did you pick the butcher to play the bass drum in your band?"

"Because he's an honest man and gives full weight to every pound."

—BOYS' LIFE

Customer: "Those sausages you sent me yesterday seem to be meat at one end and bread crumbs at the other."

Butcher: "You're right. In these times it's hard to make both ends meat."

—SELECTED

China's First Lady Speaks

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who has been visiting this country, is universally considered to be one of the outstanding personalities of our day. Her recent address at Madison Square Garden, which was broadcast over a nationwide hookup, testified again to her greatness. We are reprinting parts of this speech:

... We live in the present, we dream of the future, but we learn eternal truths from the past. It would be just as irrational for a man to claim that he was self-made as for a nation to believe that it could be self-sufficient. Nations and individuals are but links between the past and the future. ...

The world today is full of catch phrases. Men often pay lip service to ideals without actually desiring and working for their fruition. Fascist Italy has sometimes claimed to be an organized, centralized, and authoritative democracy. Nazi Germany on occasions has also called itself a democracy. Do we of the United Nations wish to follow in their footsteps?

The universal tendency of the world as represented by the United Nations is as patent and inexorable as the enormous sheets of ice which float down the Hudson in the winter. The swift and mighty tide is toward universal justice and freedom.

In furtherance of this tendency, we in China have bled for the last six long years to demonstrate our repudiation of the inert and humiliating philosophy that a slow, strangling death is the more merciful though some people in other parts of the world maintain that the absence of hope would prevent the acrimony of a losing fight and leave man's nature untrammelled to compose itself to the mercy of God.

We shall hold firm to the faith that nothing short of race annihilation will ever prevent any people from struggling against wanton domination, whether economic or political. Are we right? ...

What are we going to make of the future?

What will the revalencing world, recovering from this hideous blood-letting, be like?

The wisest minds in every corner of the world are pondering over these questions, and the wisest of all reserve their opinions. But, without letting temerity outrun discretion, I venture to say that certain things must be recognized. Never again must the dignity of man be outraged as it has been since the dawn of history.

All nations, great and small, must have equal opportunity of development. Those who are stronger and more advanced should consider their strength as a trust to be used to help the weaker nations fit themselves for a full self-government and not to exploit them. Exploitation is spiritually as degrading to the exploiter as to the exploited.

Then, too, there must be no bitterness in the reconstruction world. No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby.

The teachings of Christ radiate ideas for the elevation of souls and intellectual capacities far above the common passions of hate and degradation. He taught us to help our less fortunate fellow beings, to work and strive for their betterment without ever deceiving ourselves and others by pretending that tragedy and ugliness do not exist. He taught us to hate the evil in men, but not the men themselves.

Finally, in order that this war may indeed be the war to end all wars in all ages, and that nations, great and small alike, may be allowed to live and let live in peace, security, and freedom in the generations to come, cooperation in the true and highest sense of the word must be practiced. I have no doubt that the truly great leaders of the United Nations, those men with vision and forethought, are working toward the crystallization of this ideal, yet they, too, would be impotent if you and I do not give our all toward making it a reality. ...

At the present day I should like to point out that we often use the term "community of nations." If we would only pause to think for a moment, we would realize that the word "community" implies association not of voluntary choice but of force of circumstances. We should, instead, think of ourselves as a society of nations, for society means association by choice. Let us, the United Nations, which have come together by choice, resolve to create a world resting on the pillars of justice, co-existence, cooperation, and mutual respect.

Selfishness and complacency in the past have made us pay dearly in terms of human misery and suffering. While it may be difficult for us not to feel bitterness for the injuries we have suffered at the hands of aggressors, let us remember that recrimination and hatred will lead us nowhere.

We should use our energy to better purpose so that every nation will be enabled to use its native genius and energy for the reconstruction of a permanently progressive world with all nations participating on an equitable and just basis. The goal of our common struggle at the conclusion of this war should be to shape the future so that "this whole world must be thought of as one great State common to gods and men."



Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

ACME

Why the Allies Failed After World War I

It was just 20 years ago this month that the last American soldiers who had been occupying the Rhineland of Germany returned home to the United States. It was also just 20 years ago this winter that the quarrel between France and Britain over reparations came to a head with the occupation of the Ruhr—the industrial heart of Germany—by French and Belgian troops, an action which helped spur on the wild inflation which ruined Germany and paved the way for Hitler, and which in every way was to have disastrous consequences for the peace of the world.

Therefore at this time it may be pertinent to survey the breakdown of Allied cooperation which began immediately after the Armistice, to assess the major causes for this failure, and to draw, if possible, some lessons for preventing a similar breakdown after World War II.

To begin with, it is significant to notice that cooperation among the Allies during the war itself had been very difficult to achieve. The war had raged for a year before the Allied governments realized that the old diplomacy would not work, and began to consider ways and means of working together as a team. Even then, cooperation did not come easily or quickly. The first inter-Allied committee which was set up was entirely political, and excluded all professional military men. Moreover, it had no continuing organization to carry on when conferences were not being held, and in many ways was an unsatisfactory setup.

It was only after the United States entered the war, and at the insistence of President Wilson that this cumbersome machinery was replaced. In November of 1917, at Rapallo, Italy, a Supreme War Council was created to supervise the general conduct of the war and to correct the main weaknesses of the old committee. From this grew an Inter-Allied General Staff, an Inter-Allied Naval Board, and eventually the much-needed Allied commander-in-chief. But it is important to note that this military cooperation came at a distressingly late point, and only when the military situation was so serious that action had to be taken to stave off defeat.

Cooperation between the Allies in economic and financial matters during the war was just as difficult to achieve as the unifying of the military command, and the high degree of economic collaboration which was finally attained during the war was indeed a remarkable achievement. By a process of trial and error, hampered at every turn by international jealousy, the Allies gradually established a broad system of economic administration, which controlled and regulated such problems as shipping, food distribution, economic blockade of Germany, the operation of railway facilities on the continent, and so on.

Before the war was over, for example, 90 per cent of the world's seagoing tonnage was under the full control of one agency in London, the Allied Maritime Transport Council. It scheduled the shipment of wheat and wool, meat and cotton, troops and ammunition, so as to utilize the limited cargo space available at a maximum efficiency.

At first glance it would appear that

these economic councils, which had emerged out of the desperate needs of the war, would provide ideal organizations for administering the economic problems of the postwar world. That they did not do so is largely due to two facts: First, there was no effective planning to turn

partners. One example will illustrate how this extreme nationalism operated. All during the war France had urged her allies to plan joint shipping, raw materials, and trade policies after the war. Especially as the war drew to a close the French became fearful that there would be

the war, and as soon as the uniting power of the war was gone these organizations rapidly disintegrated and each nation went its own way. An Inter-Allied Council of Supply and Relief was set up, but it had no real power and no funds.

In this connection it should be noted that during the last month there have been speeches in the United States House of Representatives warning that Britain and Russia, our Allies, are planning to secure domination of postwar commercial aviation. These speeches have planted the seeds of distrust and national jealousy, and have urged that we beat our Allies to the punch by taking steps to dominate postwar aviation ourselves. It is significant that almost the same sentiments of suspicion regarding this matter have been voiced in the British Parliament against the United States. Is there any parallel here to the fears and business rivalries which served to hamstring international cooperation after the last war?

If there is any lesson to be drawn from this brief survey, it is that planning before the war ends is absolutely essential if postwar economic and political collaboration is to be effective. Unless there is repeated discussion of postwar plans, and thorough and vigorous consideration of every aspect of postwar collaboration, selfish national interests will rise strongly after the war and raise such a clamor that clear thinking and careful planning will be impossible.

No survey of the failure of postwar cooperation would be complete without considering the failure of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations. Our refusal to ratify the Treaty and join the League (and our later failure to join the World Court) because of the requirement for a two-thirds majority approval in the Senate (see note on page 8) crippled international political cooperation at the start and made its success almost impossible. Here again, shortsighted economic self-interest blocked the way.

The same spirit prevailed in Britain and France; jealousy of sovereign powers prevented the League from exerting the authority to stop aggression by one country after another; nationalism prevented the kind of collaboration which would have smoothed out the problem of German reparations and war debts. Each nation selfishly went its own way, raising national tariff barriers, permitting wild inflation to ruin the German republic and many of the smaller states of Europe. World depression, and a second World War, were the inevitable results.

Have the Allies learned their lesson? It is to be hoped so, and in the words of Howard P. Whidden, writing in *Foreign Policy Reports*, "if the governments and peoples of the United Nations—and particularly the United States, since this country will bear the heaviest burden—are prepared to accept the temporary inconveniences and sacrifices involved in maintaining unity of action [after the war], then genuine cooperation within an international relief organization should be possible, and the road that leads by way of relief and rehabilitation to the creation of a more stable world order may well be found."



The arrangements made at the Versailles Conference by Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson and other peacemakers failed to achieve lasting peace.

wartime collaboration into peacetime collaboration, and second, the very factors which had hampered and almost prevented military and economic collaboration during the war itself came strongly into action after the Armistice. The result was a rapid breakdown of wartime machinery and an almost complete failure to carry on inter-Allied organization after the war.

It is important that we note briefly some of these obstacles which had interfered with the smooth development of wartime cooperation, for there is considerable evidence that similar obstacles are making themselves felt already during this war. The most important of these factors was that of jealousy and extreme na-

shortages of many basic commodities, and that if world markets were not regulated they would have to pay enormous prices. Thus they advanced a plan for international regulation of all stocks of essential raw materials. This idea was again urged upon the Allies at the coming of the Armistice, the argument being that each country should be assured a minimum quantity of food and other essential products at fair prices.

Britain had opposed such plans during the war, but at the end she gave her approval to the French proposal. The United States, however, flatly rejected this program. Herbert Hoover, the United States Food Administrator, made it very clear that his country had no desire



Just 20 years ago the last American soldiers were withdrawn from Germany. Now they are headed back in that direction.

tional selfishness on the part of the individual Allies. It was only in the face of immediate danger from the enemy that these nations submitted to international controls; there was mutual distrust and suspicion and at times there seemed to have been more concern about postwar trade advantages than about actual war needs.

Unfortunately the United States was as guilty in this regard as her

to see the continuation of inter-Allied organization after the war, and told the other Allies that the United States government would not agree to any program "that even looks like inter-Allied control of our economic resources after peace."

These same national jealousies caused bitter friction in the planning of joint relief operations in Europe. There had been no planning for the use of wartime organizations after

The Story of the Week

The War Fronts

The war news from most of the battle fronts last week was extremely good. The Royal Air Force and the U. S. Army Air Forces blasted numerous Nazi targets on the continent of Europe in what were said to be some of the most effective raids of the war. On the Russian front, the advance continued, although the Soviets had shifted their main push from the south, where weather conditions were unfavorable, to the central front in the Moscow area. In the Pacific theater, the United States won one of the most spectacular battles of the war. In Tunisia, the Americans appeared to have retrieved their losses of late last month and, with the British and French allies, were pounding with heavy blows the forces of von Arnim and Rommel.

It is believed by many that the round-the-clock bombing of Nazi Europe, with the RAF bearing the brunt of the night bombings and the American forces taking the lead in the daylight raids, is a prelude to an attempt at invasion of the continent. The British and Americans last week continued their assaults upon Axis submarine bases along the coast of France and struck repeatedly at German railroads and other communication centers, war factories, and other targets of high military value. The most devastating raid was made on Berlin, with fires still burning 48 hours later. The bombs dropped on Berlin in this single raid were twice the amount estimated to have been dropped on London during the heaviest bombing of Britain.

The most spectacular gain on the Russian front was the capture of the city of Rzhev, 140 miles west of Moscow. Rzhev is one of the Nazi strong hedgehog positions and its capture greatly strengthens the defenses of Moscow. The Russians, under Marshal Timoshenko, followed up their victory at Rzhev with a drive toward Smolensk, which is said to be the center on which the Nazis have based their entire position before Moscow.

In the Pacific, one of the greatest victories of the war was staged when an entire Japanese convoy was wiped out by American planes. The convoy consisted of 10 warships, 12 transports, 55 airplanes, and an estimated 15,000 troops. The convoy was attacked in the Bismarck Sea, en route to the Salamaua-Lae sector of the front in New Guinea. American



WORKERS PROTEST. Crowds of Boeing Aircraft workers in Seattle, Washington, march through the streets to attend a mass meeting held in an effort to force the War Labor Board to consider a wage increase for their plant.

losses were only one bomber and three fighters, with others damaged.

Meanwhile, U. S. Ambassador to Russia William H. Standley criticized the Soviet government for failing to inform the Russian people of the aid they are receiving from the United States under lend-lease. "The Russian people," he told a press conference in Moscow, "have no opportunity to know they are being helped by the American people. I mean the plain American people, who are digging down in their own pockets." In some quarters the Standley statement is regarded as an answer to Stalin's recent remark that the Soviets were bearing the "whole weight of the war."

Manpower Changes

Moving to untangle the complicated problems of the national labor supply, the War Manpower Commission has ordered Selective Service to reclassify all men over 38. The new order, designed to urge older men into farm work, places the 38-and-over group into the same "work or fight" position as the younger men.

Older registrants were formerly classified 4-H. They will now be placed in the regular categories, but with a special "H" designation. Thus a single man more than 38 years old and not in an essential occupation will be classified 1-A (H) and called for military service when needed to fill the quota of his local draft board.

With this announcement came

news that manpower officials have agreed to keep to the present military goal—10,800,000 men in the armed services by the end of the year. A special committee headed by James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, has been appointed by the President to study the problems of manpower allocation. Having decided on a quota for the military, they will now set goals for industry and agriculture.

Showdown on Wages

After a delay of eight months, the War Labor Board took action last week on the wage grievances of west coast aircraft workers. The increase they granted—about one-sixth of what the unions were asking—raised a new storm of protest. Labor claims that the Board is using the "Little Steel" formula, which allows a 15 per cent wage increase to cover the rise in cost of living since January 1941, to starve the worker. Employers contend that they must be allowed to raise pay rates or their working forces will desert them for other companies.

Challenged from both sides, the WLB is also faced with responsibility to the Economic Stabilization Director. Shortly after James F. Byrnes was appointed to the job of holding down inflationary rises in prices, wages, and salaries, he gave the War Labor Board jurisdiction over increases in all wages and salaries under \$5,000. Under this triple pressure, the Board has grown increasingly unpopular.

With the end of the aircraft case, the WLB confronts a new crisis. In a few weeks, John L. Lewis is scheduled to present the demands of his more than 500,000 coal miners for substantial wage increases.

Korea Asks for Help

Most Americans have come to think of China as the nation with the longest record of resistance to Japan. But in Washington, D. C., a little group of exiles point to a still longer fighting history. Korea, or Chosen, as the Japanese named it after taking possession in 1905, has been struggling against the tyranny of the Rising Sun for 24 years.

In 1919, the Korean people staged

a revolution against Japan. Although the rebellion was unsuccessful, resistance has continued up to the present time. Now a Korean commission is pleading for recognition and lend-lease aid to push the battle. A provisional government, formed in 1919, is now in Chungking, financed by the Chinese government.

In asking for aid, Korea points to the fact that 250,000 of its people are members of terrorist societies. If provided with arms, they could seriously hamper Japanese operations. Because of their location on a peninsula jutting off China's coast just west of Japan, they are in a position to disrupt the main Japanese supply lines and communications.

Pleasure Driving

The Office of Price Administration has put the enforcement of the ban on pleasure driving in 17 eastern states on the "honor system" and has indicated that the ban may be removed entirely later this month. At the same time, it was announced that the ban on nonessential driving had resulted in the saving of 30,000 barrels of gasoline daily since January 7.

In certain quarters, the wisdom of the OPA's latest decision has been seriously questioned. It is contended that the ban on pleasure driving should be continued and enforced in order to prevent the acute shortage of fuel oil which resulted in great hardship and several deaths this winter. Moreover, vital manpower should not be used for producing



STUDENT FARMERS learn how to milk cows so that they can help relieve the pressing farm labor problem.

gasoline and recapping tires for pleasure drivers. The government, it is argued, should call upon the people to make every sacrifice to win the war, but instead it adopts a "silk-glove, sugar-coated" policy.

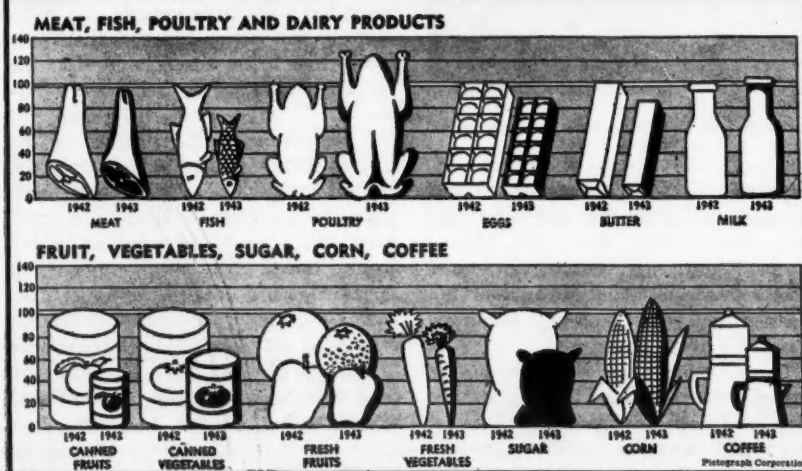
The OPA, despite these criticisms, seems to feel that it will boost public morale and assist the war effort to permit a certain amount of pleasure driving.

Near and Middle East

Students who have been confused by the overlapping terms "Near East" and "Middle East" will find little comfort in a recent bulletin of the National Geographic Society. There is no standard or official definition of these terms, says the Society, and what is worse, the British and Americans use the terms in quite different ways.

The reason for this confusion is that the names of the three Easts—Near, Middle, and Far—came into use gradually and informally as a matter of convenience. Their boun-

CHANGES IN FOOD CONSUMPTION, 1942 vs. 1943



PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION FROM NEW YORK TIMES

daries have always been vague. At first Europeans used the term "Far East" to denote the strange lands far from Europe—which then considered itself the center of the world. Then when writers wanted to refer to the fringe of Asiatic countries nearest to Europe they began to speak of the Near East, and the intervening area was referred to in a hazy way as the Middle East.

But today there is a tendency in Europe to broaden the term Middle East and to drop the term Near East. Thus the British Middle East Command now includes Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Sudan, Libya, and Eritrea, which Americans have been accustomed to placing in the category of the Near East.

End of Vichy Laws

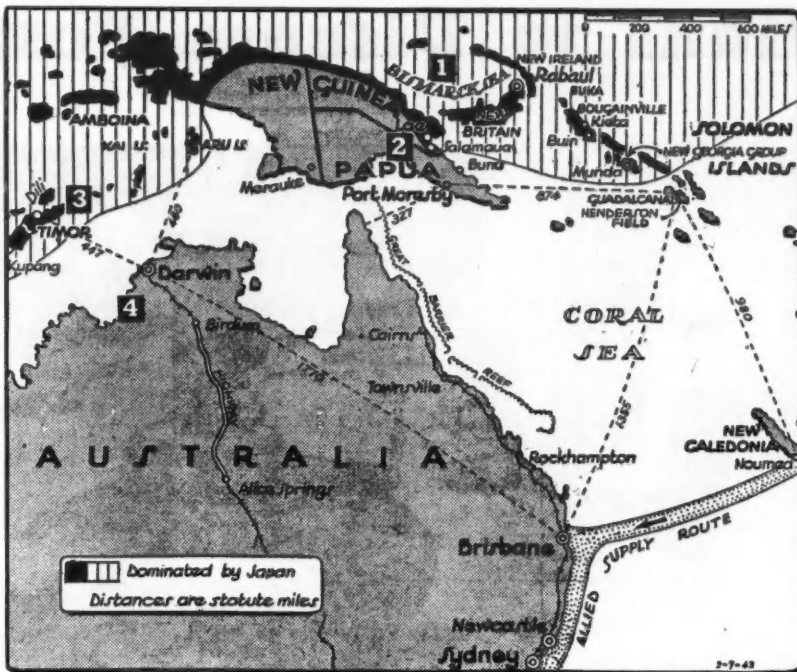
The shadow of Vichy was finally lifted from French North Africa last week as General Giraud, now civil and military commander in the area, revoked all decrees issued by the Pétain government since the armistice of June 1940. This move erases the German-inspired restrictions which have been oppressing the native Jews.

Along with General Giraud's order, French officials of pre-1940 days were reinstated in their old jobs. Property taken from Jewish citizens under the Vichy laws is now being restored, and schools, professional organizations, and full citizenship rights are once more freed of racial and religious barriers.

When France fell in the summer of 1940, German pressure forced Nazi-type laws on all French territories, including discriminatory rules applying to the Jews. After the Allied occupation of French North Africa, public opinion in all the United Nations called for an end to these laws.

The Court Decides

A few days ago the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a very important and widely discussed decision. By a vote of five to two the Court reversed the conviction of an admitted Nazi agent, George Sylvester Viereck, declaring that his trial had not been conducted in an altogether fair manner. The decision has been hailed by many as a splendid mark of the strength of civil liberties in wartime America. In the words of the *New York Times*: "The more unpopular a defendant is and the smaller the minority he represents, the greater is the need, espe-



PACIFIC VICTORY. The Battle of the Bismarck Sea (1) apparently upset Japanese plans for strengthening positions in New Guinea (2), part of an extended operation for building up strength on Timor (3) and other islands of the Malay Barrier. An ultimate drive on Australia (4) may have been the Japanese objective.

cially in war, that he should have justice and his legal rights to the last iota."

Viereck was convicted about a year ago for not having reported his actions as a foreign agent in sufficient detail. He was sentenced to pay certain fines and costs and to be imprisoned for two to six years. The Justice Department has announced that it will seek a new trial.

It is important to note that the Supreme Court did not say that Viereck is innocent of acting as an agent for the German government. There is no question that this man has carried on a vigorous propaganda campaign in Germany's favor for many years. But the Court maintains that the trial was not conducted with scrupulous fairness.

Spotlight on the Northwest

Canada and the United States, two nations with a long record of friendly cooperation, are now pooling their forces to develop one of the world's richest areas—the Pacific northwest. A North Pacific Planning Project has been set up by the two governments to study war uses of this long-neglected region. The territory they

plan to cover includes more than a million square miles of Alaska, the Yukon territory, parts of the Northwest territories, British Columbia, and Alberta.

Now that the Alcan Highway has become a reality, connecting the U. S. directly with Alaska, both countries believe that definite advantages can be gained by developing the northwest. Their first objective is military security—defense bases, new transportation routes to Russia and the Far East, and added sources of war materials.

The resources of the region, still largely untapped, offer great possibilities. Fine agricultural land lines the valleys of several mighty rivers. Timber is plentiful along the coast. The greatest salmon fishery in the world is to be found in the nearby Pacific waters. The largest tin mines on the continent are located on the tip of Seward Peninsula.

In planning the development of this area, the United States and Canada also look to the postwar world. Leaders of both countries feel that the coming air age will make these northern outposts strategically vital to both commercial prosperity and collective security.

News Items in Brief

Helicopters have won a place in the U. S. Army Air Forces. After conducting grueling tests, the Army ordered a number of the machines a few days ago. The chosen model is a two-place ship which weighs 2,400 pounds and is 38 feet long and 12 feet high. One of its two propellers is about 36 feet long and rotates horizontally above the fuselage. The other, nearly eight feet long, turns vertically at the tail.

Elmer Davis delivered the first of his new 15-minute weekly broadcasts last Friday and Saturday. The chief of the Office of War Information, whose voice is familiar to millions, now speaks to the nation over the NBC, CBS, and Blue networks every Friday evening at 10:45 Eastern War Time. The same talk is rebroadcast by Mutual on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock EWT.

In the First World War, the government had 917,000 civilian employees

—118,000 of them in the nation's capital. This time there are an estimated 3,000,000 government workers, of whom 300,000 are located in Washington, D. C.

Not only are foods dehydrated for shipment abroad these days, but they are compressed—the air squeezed out of them—to make smaller packages. Three dozen eggs, dried and then compressed, make a one-pound parcel. Ten ounces of carrots can be squeezed down to a two-inch square which is less than one-half inch thick. A similar square might contain 12 ounces of onions, or 10 ounces of beets, or 10 of cranberries.

Japan's "Zero" fighter plane is a tricky craft, but beyond that everything depends on the skill of the pilot, for there is absolutely no armor protection. The U. S. Navy, which has captured a "Zero," says it is light, swift, and agile—but that's all.

News Quiz of the Week

(Answers on page 8, column 4)

1. During this month, you have probably seen the name Henri Dunant mentioned several times in newspaper and magazine articles. Do you know who he was?
2. On maps of Tunisia, and in dispatches from Tunisia, one frequently reads the words "sidi," "djebel," and "chott," prefixed to place names. What do these terms mean?
3. President Roosevelt has signed a bill authorizing the minting of a new coin to help ease the shortage of small coins. Do you know what it is?
4. Why do United States troops in the tropics use atabrine?
5. Faid Pass, Salween River, and Bismarck Sea—these places are all in the war news. Where are they?
6. If you saw United States warships named *Erie*, *Tulsa*, and *Guam*, you would know that they are what kind of ships?
7. For the sake of Allied unity, British censors have requested all papers in Britain to refrain from mentioning anything except official statements about a certain postwar boundary dispute. What countries are concerned in the dispute?
8. As the new commander of the United States Army Eighth Air Force in England, he is in charge of America's part in the "round-the-clock" air attacks on the continent of Europe. What is his name?
9. New pennies now in circulation look somewhat like nickels and dimes when new. This is because of the metal with which they are coated. What is it?
10. An estimated 23,000,000 people in the United States face something today for the first time in their lives. What is it?



PLASMA SAVES LIVES. An American soldier on the New Guinea front is given blood plasma collected by the American Red Cross.

11. The month of March has been set aside in honor of the Red Cross, and as a period during which it is carrying on its greatest campaign for funds in history. Do you know how it got its symbol?

12. Carlton J. H. Hayes and Clarence E. Gauss are American diplomats whose names are now in the news. In what countries do they represent the United States?



Harbingers of spring
MESSNER IN ROCHESTER TIMES UNION

The American Observer

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United Nations to Discuss Postwar Plans

(Concluded from page 1)

such as eliminating unemployment, raising living standards, and reestablishing industry and agriculture on a sound footing, of great importance, but political issues which divide the United Nations cry for attention.

At present, there is no machinery through which these various problems can be discussed. The "United Nations" is a symbol of a group of nations fighting for a common victory; the "union" of these nations is based upon a written agreement to fight to the end. But it lacks that essential organization without which it is impossible to deal with the pressing problems which must be dealt with if unity is to be real.

Problems to Be Met

The need of such an organization has become more apparent during the last few weeks. A great deal of friction has developed among the leading members of the United Nations as a result of their failure to agree on a number of issues. For example, failure of the British to solve the Indian problem is not exclusively a British problem; it is a problem affecting all the United Nations. Russia's demands for the Baltic states and for certain other territorial concessions in eastern Europe have been another cause of ill will and suspicion. The relations of the United Nations with the present government of Spain are another political issue which needs immediate attention. So is the conflict in Yugoslavia between the followers of General Mihailovich and a group known as the Partisans. Finally, there is the serious problem of fixing the postwar boundaries of the many states in Europe which have been destroyed by the Nazi war machine.

The foregoing is but a partial list of issues which have arisen among the United Nations. There are many others of equal seriousness. An examination of the list shows that the problems are of two kinds—those which press for an immediate solution



SUMNER WELLES calls for early discussion of war and peace aims by the United Nations.



HUNGRY SPAIN. American policy is to send supplies to Spain in hope that the country can be kept out of Axis hands. These Spaniards are lining up to receive milk.

in order to speed the war activities of the United Nations, and those which have a bearing upon the peace settlement that is to be made at the conclusion of the war. In either case, it is important that an understanding be reached on them before the war is over if insurmountable obstacles are not to be faced later on. Let us consider in greater detail the problems we have listed above:

Conflict over Spain

Spain: The relations of the United Nations with Spain have become of the greatest importance at this stage of the war. A glance at the map shows the geographical importance of this European nation. With Spanish Morocco, across the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, she straddles the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

The United States and British forces in North Africa must be constantly on guard lest Hitler use Spain as a jumping-off place for an attack upon our forces in North Africa. He might well attempt a pincers movement, with von Arnim's and Rommel's forces pushing westward from Tunisia, and a movement pushing eastward from Spanish Morocco.

Now, our policy in Spain has been to "appease" General Franco. We have supplied Spain with food and gasoline and other products which she desperately needs. The purpose of this policy has apparently been to keep Franco from lending Spain's military strength to the Axis cause.

Those who oppose this policy contend that we are merely playing into Hitler's hands. They point to the fact that Franco has openly, on several occasions, shown his hostility to the democratic system of government and has expressed the wish that the Axis would win. He has lumped the Spanish revolution with the German and Italian and called them all "phases of the same general movement of rebellion of the civilized masses . . . against the hypocrisy and inefficiency of the old systems."

Even if Spain were inclined to resist the Nazis, she would hardly be in a position to do so because she has been so weakened by the long civil war of a few years ago. It used to be said that Hitler could take Spain and Portugal with a telephone call. However exaggerated that statement may be, it is hardly likely that Franco would be able to resist Hitler's armies.

In justification of our policy of maintaining friendly relations with Franco, it is argued that every day we keep Spain out of the war is a day gained for our forces in Tunisia. If we can prevent Spain from throwing her weight into the battle until after we have wiped the Axis forces from Tunisia, we shall have won a major victory and we shall then be in a position to take whatever action is necessary to deal with developments in the western Mediterranean.

Britain and India: The issues which divide Britain and India are deep-seated and complicated. But they are not problems which affect India alone. The whole cause of the United Nations is directly affected by what happens in India. Among the colored races of the world, India has become a symbol—a symbol of the white man's desire to dominate other peoples and to keep himself in a position of superiority. Enemies of the United Nations constantly use India for propaganda purposes—to show that the Anglo-Saxons are trying to dominate other peoples.

India creates one of the most serious dilemmas facing the United Nations today. On the one hand is India's desire for complete independence. But if that demand is granted, serious difficulties are likely to arise. No one has yet proposed a solution of the Indian problem which would have a reasonable chance of insuring peace to that unhappy land, so antagonistic to one another are the various religious groups of India. And disunity and civil war in India would be an open invitation to the Japanese to march in.

Postwar Boundaries

Territorial Claims: Already there are rumblings of territorial demands. Not only has Russia made demands for territorial adjustments in eastern Europe, but many of the governments-in-exile are jockeying for advantage. Poland is demanding the restoration of her 1939 boundaries and has even hinted that she would like additional slices of territory. The governments-in-exile are pressing their claims first with the United States, then with England, and finally with Russia.

It is admitted that one of the most ticklish of all postwar problems will be that of the boundaries which are to be established. Territorial disputes are nearly always the immedi-

ate cause of any war, and if wise solutions are not found, the chances of lasting peace will be slim indeed.

Conflict in Yugoslavia: The courage of the Yugoslav guerrillas who have continued their fight against the Axis has become renowned the world over. Yet their courage would have brought more effective results if they had been united against a common enemy. As it is, the followers of General Mihailovich have spent a great deal of time fighting a rival group, the Partisans.

Here again is a problem which needs to be considered by a joint conference of the United Nations. Mihailovich and his followers, it is reported, are supported by the British government, whereas the Russians have lent their support to the Partisans, many of whom are Communists from Yugoslavia. This conflict not only plays into the hands of the Germans now, but it threatens to cause a serious strain in the relations of England with Russia.

These are but a few of the problems which demand attention by all the United Nations. But if effective steps are not taken now to deal with them, it is likely that the difficulties will become more acute and the chances of writing a sound and permanent peace will diminish.

Many people see in the United Nations the framework of a world organization which can effectively deal with the international problems of the future. In his Toronto speech, Mr. Welles sounded a note of warning on the need of immediate action in dealing with postwar problems:

"If at the conclusion of this war the governments of the United Na-



PITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

tions are not afforded by their peoples the opportunity of collaborating together in effective policies of recovery, or of assuming a joint responsibility for making completely sure that the peace of the world is not again violated, there can be no result other than utter disaster. The structure of our civilization is not so tough as to make it conceivable that it would resist a repetition of the present holocaust."

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The Revolt of Congress

(Concluded from page 1)

responsible for the conduct of the war on the home front, go beyond their legitimate function of enforcing the laws passed by Congress. They themselves make rules and regulations which have the effect of laws. The Office of Price Administration, the War Manpower Commission, and dozens of others, it is charged, are, in effect, usurping the duties of Congress.

In certain cases, it is argued, the President has gone so far as to ignore the wishes of Congress. For example, Mr. Roosevelt last fall requested Congress to pass a law fixing a limit of \$25,000 a year upon salaries. Congress failed to enact such a law. Then the President, by executive order, imposed such a limitation.

Another example which is cited is the decree establishing the 48-hour week in 32 defense areas of the United States. It is argued by members of Congress, that such an act really has the effect of a law and should have been authorized by Congress. And yet, the action was taken by executive authority alone.

Political Conflicts

These are the main reasons for the present revolt in Congress. But beyond them is the political reason which determines the action of large numbers in both houses of Congress.



Don't forget your first obligation to the people
SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Both parties now have their eyes on next year's presidential election. Both wish to gain whatever advantages they can. Therefore, the President's political foes are anxious to take whatever steps they can to embarrass the administration. They oppose many measures merely for the sake of putting the President "on the spot."

Both the supporters of the President and his opponents are guilty of playing politics. Both are anxious to put themselves in as favorable a position as possible for the 1944 elections. In war or peace, the great game of politics goes on. If carried to extreme lengths in time of war, however, it may have unfortunate results for the entire nation. It may undermine national unity and may actually interfere with the most efficient prosecution of the war.

Aside from the element of politics which figures in the present disputes, there are reasons why leaders of the executive branch of the government and supporters of the President feel that Congress is acting unwisely in the present crisis.

They point out that the President and the executive agencies have as-

sumed no powers which have not been granted to them by Congress or which do not reside in the President in time of war. They argue that vital decisions affecting military strategy, industrial mobilization, control of manpower and inflation, and dozens of other problems on the home front, cannot be dealt with effectively by Congress. Decisions must be made quickly. They must be enforced rigidly and without delay. They must be made by administrators with experience who are in control of the various agencies.

Delays of Congress

It is contended further that the legislative machinery is too cumbersome to deal with all these complicated problems in a hurry. It takes weeks for a measure to be introduced in Congress, studied by a committee in each house which conducts protracted hearings, debated on the floor of each house, and finally enacted into law.

An example of the length of time required for Congress to act on an important measure is seen in the present dispute over taxation. The House Ways and Means Committee has already spent weeks conducting hearings on proposals to put taxation on a pay-as-you-go basis. The bill has not yet been brought to the floor of the House for debate. When the House finally does pass a bill, the Senate Finance Committee will have to go through the same procedure. More weeks will elapse before the Senate acts. Finally, the Senate may pass a bill which is far different from the House measure. A committee composed of members from both houses will then have to iron out the differences before the nation's taxpayers are finally put on a pay-as-you-go basis.

All these weeks will have passed without any consideration given to the very great problem of writing a new tax law which will raise additional billions of dollars to finance the war. That is a problem of great urgency, not only because of the need for revenue but also because higher taxes are needed if the threat of inflation is to be warded off.

Supporters of the administration cite the example of taxation merely to show how long it takes Congress to take decisive action on matters of vital national importance. If each and every step necessary to the prosecution of the war had to be acted upon by both houses of Congress, utter confusion would exist and the war effort would be impaired to a dangerous degree.

In the midst of all these charges and countercharges, Congress is going ahead with determination to reduce the powers of the President. In recent weeks, action has been taken to abolish certain agencies, such as the National Resources Planning Board, the purpose of which was to make plans for shifting from a war economy to a peace economy after the war with a minimum of dislocations. Appropriations are being cut off for certain war agencies, such as the Manpower Commission, the Defense, Health, and Welfare Association, which



HARRIS AND EWING

INVESTIGATORS. Members of Congress perform an important function by conducting congressional investigations. Above are Senators Brewster (Maine), Mead (New York), and Truman (Mo.) who have been prominent in Senate investigations.

wanted funds to provide for the care of children of employed mothers in war industries.

Impartial observers feel that the principal criticism which may be leveled at Congress is its failure to provide constructive suggestions when it is displeased with the conduct of the war. They point out that it is no solution of the problem to refuse to appropriate money for an agency to carry on its operations. For example, absenteeism in war factories is a serious national problem, and yet Congress refuses to appropriate the funds necessary to determine its causes and to take action to remove them.

That Congress needs to be vigilant in watching the conduct of the war is admitted by everyone. But, it is argued, its vigilance should be manifested by constructive action. It should be constantly on guard against waste and inefficiency in the war program. It should study policies and their execution and insist upon changes when changes are needed. But it should not impede the progress of the war by merely acting against the administration.

Contribution of Congress

One of the important contributions which Congress has made to the war effort has been the work of the Truman Committee of the Senate, which has been laboring untiringly to improve the efficiency of the war program on the home front. Its work has saved the nation literally hundreds of millions of dollars. It has pointed to instances of waste and

inefficiency which have been cleared up. Its members have gone out and investigated war industry after war industry.

No Congress in American history has had greater responsibilities placed upon its shoulders than the Seventy-eighth. No President or administration has been placed in a position of power at a more critical time in our nation's history. Upon the ability of the two branches of the government to cooperate may well depend the future of the nation for years to come.

Present Responsibilities

The truth of the matter is that a great deal of responsibility for the present deadlock between the two branches of the government rests upon the shoulders of each. Frequently, executive agencies have acted without due regard to the wishes of Congress. The President himself has, on occasion, antagonized members of Congress by failing to take them into his confidence and by taking steps which they did not like.

For its part, Congress has on many occasions merely obstructed the administration, failing to offer constructive suggestions or take steps to aid the war effort.

American democracy is today facing one of its greatest crises on the home front. Its great test lies in its ability to act quickly in mobilizing every ounce of the nation's strength for war and at the same time to preserve the functions of our system of government. Congress is an essential part of our democracy. Without a strong and independent Congress, democracy in this country would die. The executive is equally essential to our democracy. Both have important and different functions to perform.

The average citizen, the citizen without an axe to grind, without any special selfish interest to promote, has the responsibility of seeing that his representatives in Congress act in the national interest and that the executive branches carry out policies efficiently in order to bring about complete mobilization of the nation's great strength. An informed public opinion, which makes government responsive to its needs, is the greatest safeguard to democracy.

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We know they're all pulling, but—

TALSBURY IN WASHINGTON NEWS

Sidelights On The News

AS everyone knows, President Roosevelt is a commander-in-chief on two fronts. He has the tremendous responsibility of steering his nation through the global politics of a global war. And at the same time, he must keep hold of the reins of government on the home front. After a decade of service as chief administrator, Mr. Roosevelt is now entering his eleventh year in the White House.

As Drew Pearson points out in his syndicated column, *The Washington Merry-Go-Round*, this 10-year anniversary finds the President caught in the dilemma of his dual role. Spending a great proportion of his time on the war, he is losing the battle of the home front, Mr. Pearson believes. While he concentrates on



Ten years after his inauguration, the President is photographed with some of his White House aides.

the strategy of battle abroad, the reforms he fought to institute totter under the sniping of his political opponents. Pearson suggests that he emulate another of our great war leaders:

Lincoln, faced with a tragic war and a difficult home front, divided his time between them. He listened patiently to almost every disgruntled politician with an axe to grind, struggled to keep his political support. Roosevelt, faced with the same problem, has spent his time almost exclusively on the war.

The manner in which the administration is being shoved all over Capitol Hill, the increasing glee with which Congress is running the executive by the simple expedient of curtailing funds, all indicate that Abe Lincoln was right, and that Roosevelt has got to give more time to disagreeable senators than to Harry Hopkins, if he is to save the peace after the war—the only thing we are really fighting for.

Two-Thirds Hurdle

Will the Senate reject the peace treaty of World War II as it did for World War I? If a small group of senators wish to block the treaty it will be comparatively simple for them to do so, as Richard L. Strout points out in the *Christian Science Monitor*:

Alone of all nations in the world, the United States requires a two-thirds Senate majority for ratification of any peace treaty—a provision which meant the rejection of the 1897 Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain, despite a favorable vote of 43 to 26; the Versailles Treaty for the League of Nations, despite a majority of 49 to 35; the 1927 Commercial Treaty with Turkey, despite a majority of 50 to 34; the 1934 St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty with Canada, despite a majority of 46 to 42; and the 1935 Treaty to Join the World Court, despite a 52 to 36 majority vote in favor.

So serious is the threat of this two-thirds rule treaty hurdle—such as is exercised, according to one authority, "by so small a minority in no other legislative body of the world"—that bills for constitutional amendments have been introduced [in both the House and Senate].

This is the hurdle that a peace treaty

faces after World War II. With 96 senators in all, only 33 would be needed to block ratification of a far-reaching peace treaty when various elements hostile either to Russia, to Britain, to participation in any foreign affairs, are united. The hurdle of a two-thirds' vote is apt to produce a carnival of log-rolling and competitive offering of legislative favors on either side, to get the few uncertain members who may very well determine the issue. Mankind's fate may once more hinge on whether that ancient hurdle can be negotiated.

Latin American Labor

Considerable unrest has developed recently among the industrial workers of Latin America. The United States is concerned about this unrest, because it sometimes threatens to cut off supplies of vital war materials, and our government has recently sent a group of labor experts to Bolivia to study labor conditions there. Something about what they may find is indicated by the *Foreign Policy Bulletin*:

The situation of Latin American industrial workers, as a group, is in no way comparable to that of workers in the United States. Generally speaking, their level of existence is not much higher than that of peons, or landless agricultural laborers. Few are organized along modern lines, and the great majority live on a mere subsistence level.

Most of the Bolivian miners are Indians, who dwell in mud huts without any kind of sanitation and without any heating in the bitter cold nights of the high Andes. [Most of Bolivia's tin mines are from 12,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level.] They work 12 hours a day for wages that correspond to about 10 cents in American money. Unable to buy enough food for a decent diet, they chew coca leaves, containing a narcotic to keep themselves going during their long working hours.

The workers employed in other Bolivian trades are not much better off. The average purchasing power of workers in 12 standard trades represents only one-twenty-fifth of that of workers in comparable trades in the United States.

Relations with Russia

When Neville Chamberlain signed away the life of free Czechoslovakia at Munich, appeasement reached its shameful climax. But, as Karl Polanyi argues in *Harper's Magazine*, the subsequent turn to Churchill and all-out war did not mean the end of negative policies for either Britain or the United States.

There still exists a Downing Street line of thought—duly reflected in our own State Department—based on the old anti-Russian Four Power Pact. The Four Power Pact philosophy grew up mysteriously during the '30's, gathering strength as the League of Nations declined. It implied the establishment of a Concert of Europe whereby Britain, France,



Ferdinand
THOMAS IN DETROIT NEWS

Italy, and Germany would rule the continent as a solid front against the Soviet.

Polanyi points out that British and American discrimination against even Russia, the ally, has reflected this idea right down to Casablanca. And he shows how disastrous for the future world it may prove if allowed to color postwar planning. Titling his article "Why Make Russia Run Amok?" he warns that unless the Anglo-Saxon bloc admits Russia to its conclaves as a full partner, the Soviet will be forced into an aggressive role. As he puts it:

To try to isolate Russia, to refuse to cooperate with her, to insinuate that she is the enemy, means simply to force her into a world-revolutionary strategy against her will. To constrain Russia to revert to long-discarded revolutionary slogans would obviously amount to a catastrophe. The temptation to Russia might lie in the lead she would gain almost without effort. Her Slavonic relations in central eastern Europe—and they are numerous—would follow her standard. The tortured social minorities in that region of hopelessly intermingled settlements would look to her as their liberator from national oppressions. The nebulous formula of revolution would stir the natural urge for revenge into a blind passion and fan the flames of justified agrarian unrest into a devastating fire.

Inside Argentina

Officially Argentina is standing aloof from the war, but what do the people of that country think about it? Hubert Herring, well-known author and authority on Latin-America, has this to say in the *March Inter-American*:

We can simply guess at this story. Here is my guess, based upon the guesses of half a hundred of my Argentine friends:

Half of Argentina doesn't care. Typical is a salesgirl in a department store, whose opinion I asked in the course of shopping for socks. "The war? All we want is peace. I don't care who wins—one or the other—only peace."

A small slice (I refuse to guess at its thickness. Two per cent? Five per

cent? Ten per cent? I don't know) are either definitely pro-Axis, or hate the United States and/or Great Britain so thoroughly as to make them useless in the present reckoning.

A larger slice are quite honestly persuaded that Argentina's national interest will be served by standing aloof.

Lastly, the greater part of the middle class, most of the more privileged industrial workers, some of the more prosperous conservatives, would at least break relations with the Axis and cooperate loyally with the United Nations. This last group I would reckon at one-third of Argentines.

The Veterans Say

It is always interesting to hear what American soldiers say about the war and problems on the home front after they have been isolated on war fronts for long periods of time. *Time* recently interviewed more than 100 soldiers, sailors, and marines from the Pacific battle area, and secured these observations:

"We have just returned from one year of active duty in the combat zone," said an airman. "Arriving on the West Coast, we were granted furloughs. Great was our rejoicing. We went to all parts of the country. . . . The country not only seemed to have changed. It had changed. People were complaining of rationing, the shortage of luxuries. . . . it was disgusting to us. Some of the Australians had not seen a potato for a year and a half. I talked to a man in a defense plant getting \$380 to \$420 per month. His job of inspecting kept him busy only four or five hours a day. Any attempt to do other work brought rebuke. . . . At another plant No. 8 copper wire was being thrown away in pieces two to 18 inches long. One of our men talked to his uncle in an aircraft factory. He could do very little on that job because several men were working on the same job. . . . One officer in our outfit told of a contracting company who gave their workers visitors' badges so that government inspectors would not find them loafing on the job."

A high-ranking officer recently returned from overseas: "Any attempt we made to get the blunt truth into our communiques was blocked. Most of us believed the American people

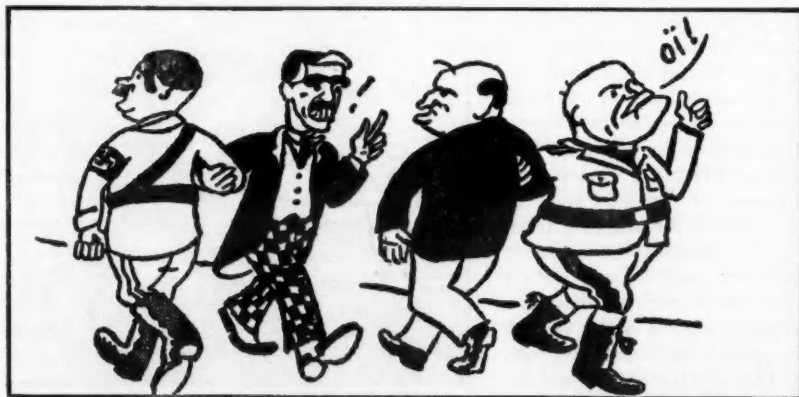


U. S. MARINE CORPS
In a foxhole

could take it, but the tendency in higher quarters was to shield the people from the hard, cruel facts. . . . Whether this was deliberate shielding of the people, or an attempt by the area command to look good to the folks back home I do not know. . . ."

Answers to News Quiz

1. A Swiss citizen who founded the International Red Cross in 1864. 2. Sidi—tomb; djebel—mountain; chott—salt lake. 3. A three-cent piece. 4. It is a new synthetic quinine used to combat malaria. 5. (1) Tunisia; (2) Burma; (3) area north of New Guinea and New Britain. 6. Gunboats; seagoing gunboats are named for small cities; river gunboats are named for islands. 7. Poland and Russia. 8. Major General Ira C. Eaker. 9. Zinc. 10. Payment of a federal income tax—first installment due today, March 15. 11. The Swiss founder of the Red Cross took his country's flag—a white cross on a red field—and reversed the colors for the symbol of the new organization. 12. Spain and China, respectively.



Russia was left out of the Munich Conference

CANARD ENCHAÎNÉ, PARIS